



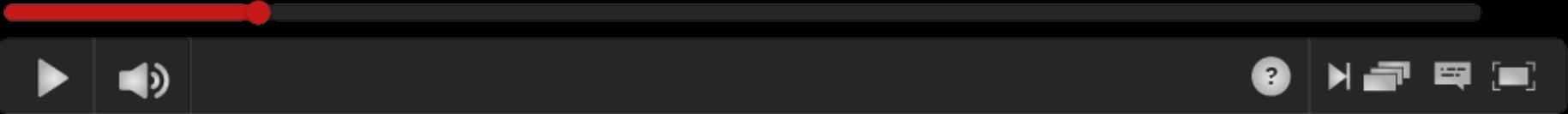
CONGRESO DE
MAÍZ TARDÍO



Calidad de grano para molienda seca y fecha de siembra

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**Europa importa
360.000 tons de maíz
flint (colorado duro,
Plata) non-gmo para
molienda seca.**

**Somos el único
proveedor mundial
de esta especialidad.**

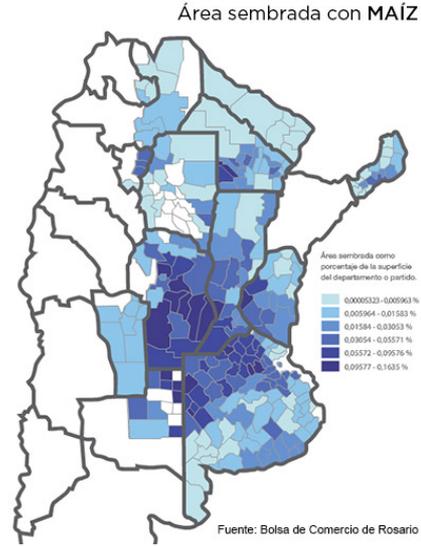




Uno de los productos
emblema que salen
de este tipo de maíz
son los copos de
desayuno.

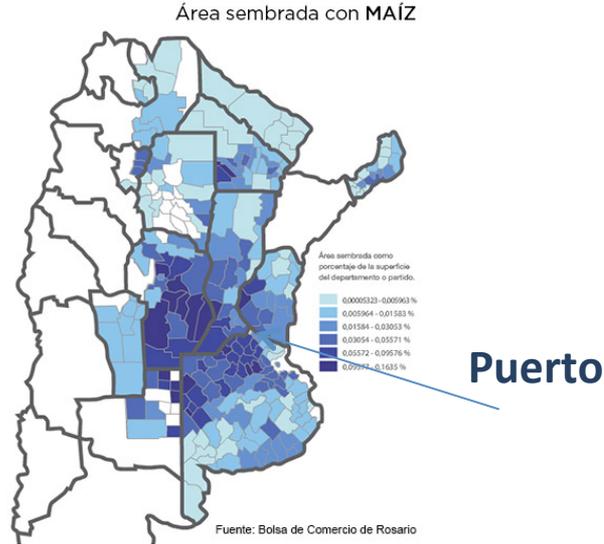


Productores agrícolas distribuidos en Argentina



Productores agrícolas distribuidos en Argentina

Transporte interno

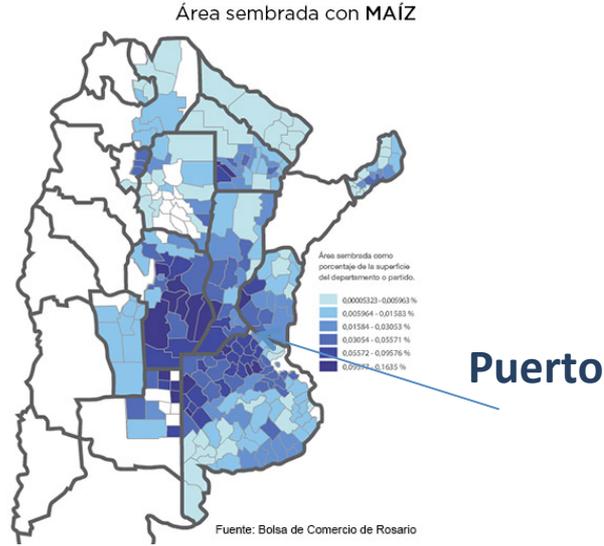


Transporte marítimo



Productores agrícolas distribuidos en Argentina

Transporte interno



Transporte marítimo



Molino Europeo





Debido a que el llenado de los maíces tardíos ocurre en ambientes de menor radiación, la calidad de los granos cae fuertemente.





Genotipos (18 totales)

Campaña	Fecha de siembra
14-15	29 de septiembre 18 de diciembre
15-16	14 de octubre 19 de diciembre

AX8010
NT525BT
NT426BT
NT525
SPS2866
NK940TGPLUS
NT426
ACA514
Mill522
ACA2002BT
CyR7325
ACA530
ACA2002

DK7210VT3Pro
AX7822TD/TG
DK692VT3Pro
P1780HR
NK960TD/TG





Calidad de grano, según Norma Flint SENASA

- **Peso Hectolítrico,**
mayor o igual 76 kg hL^{-1} .

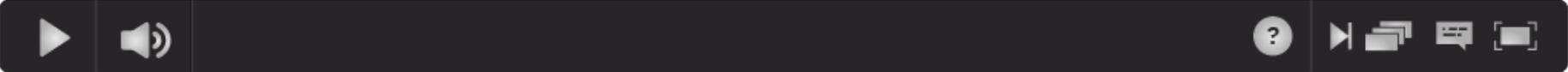
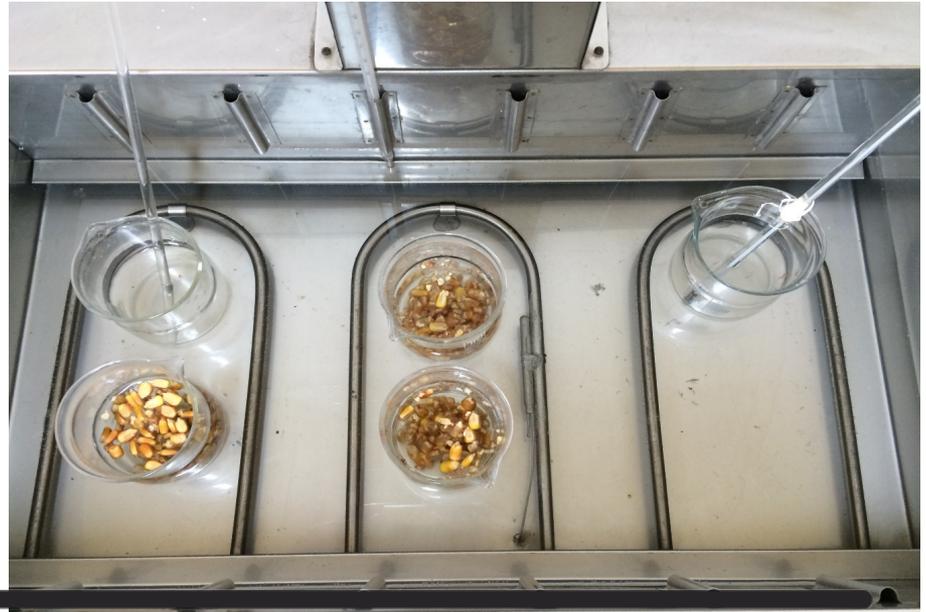
Volumen
1/4 litro





Calidad de grano, según Norma Flint SENASA

- Índice de flotación,
menor o igual a 25%.



Calidad de grano, según Norma Flint SENASA

- **Vitreosidad**, mayor o igual 92%.





Calidad de grano,

- **Retención en zarandas (8mm), mayor o igual al 50%.**





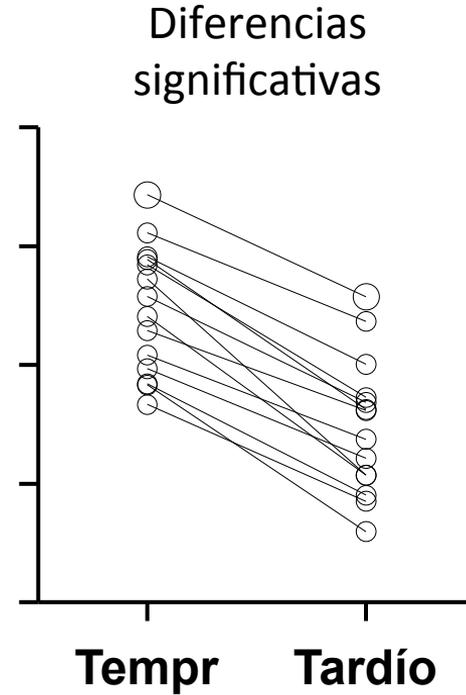
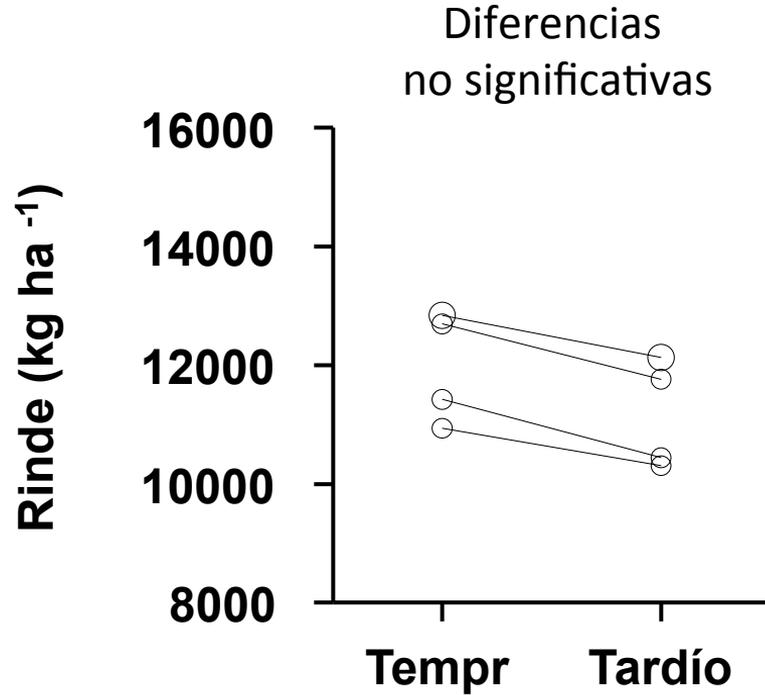
Calidad de grano

Zarandas
20%



Zarandas
75%



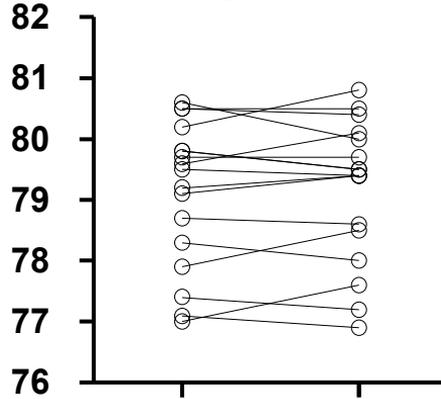


Atraso de la FS -> menor rinde



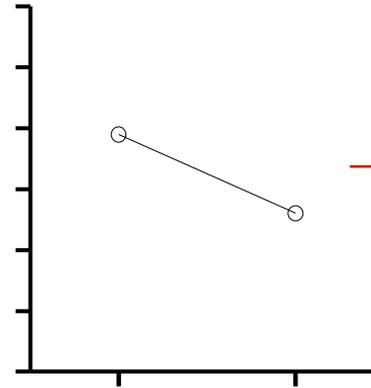
**Peso hectolítrico
(kg hL⁻¹)**

Diferencias
no significativas



Tempr Tardío

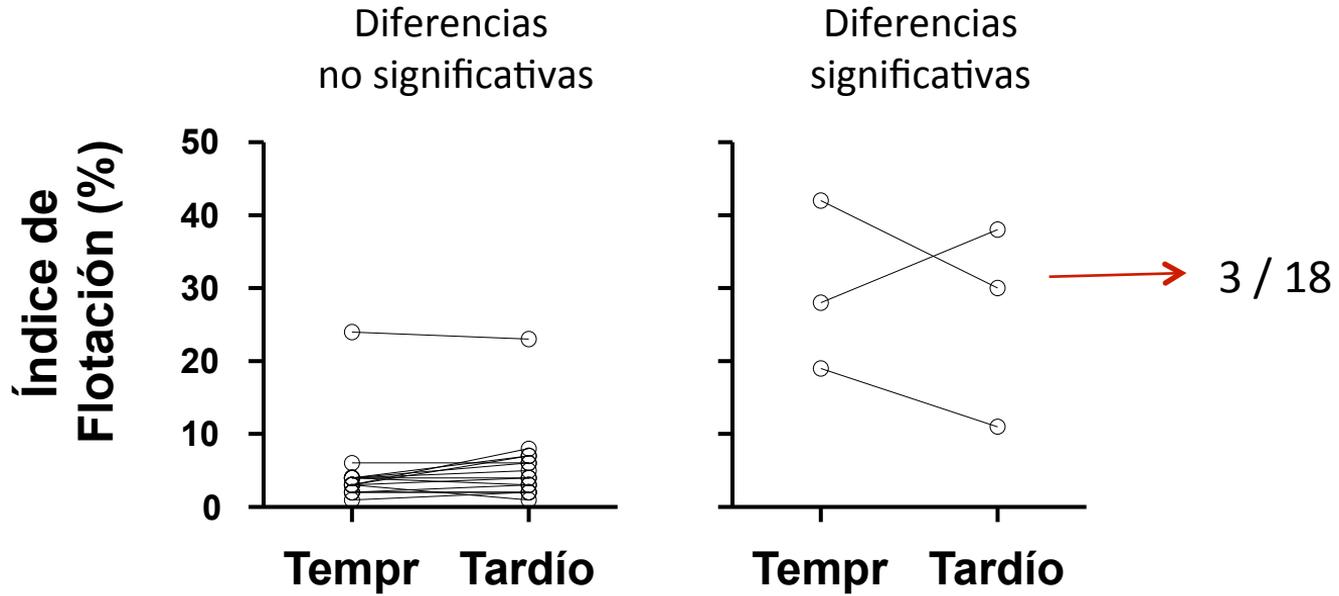
Diferencias
significativas

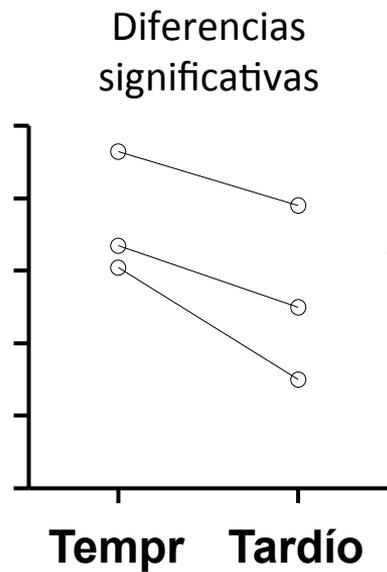
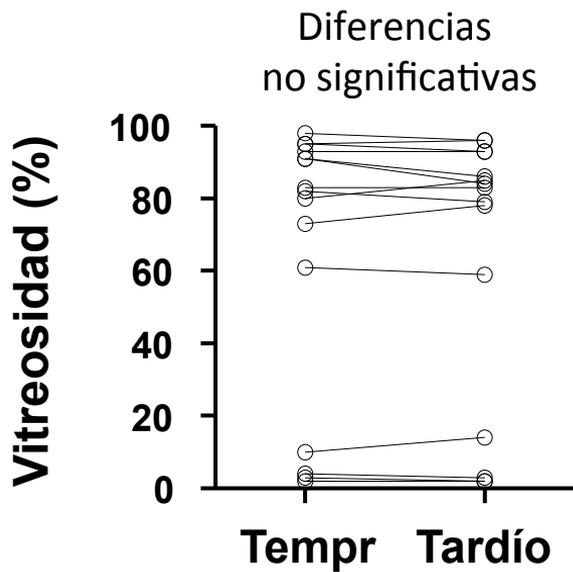


Tempr Tardío

→ 1 / 18

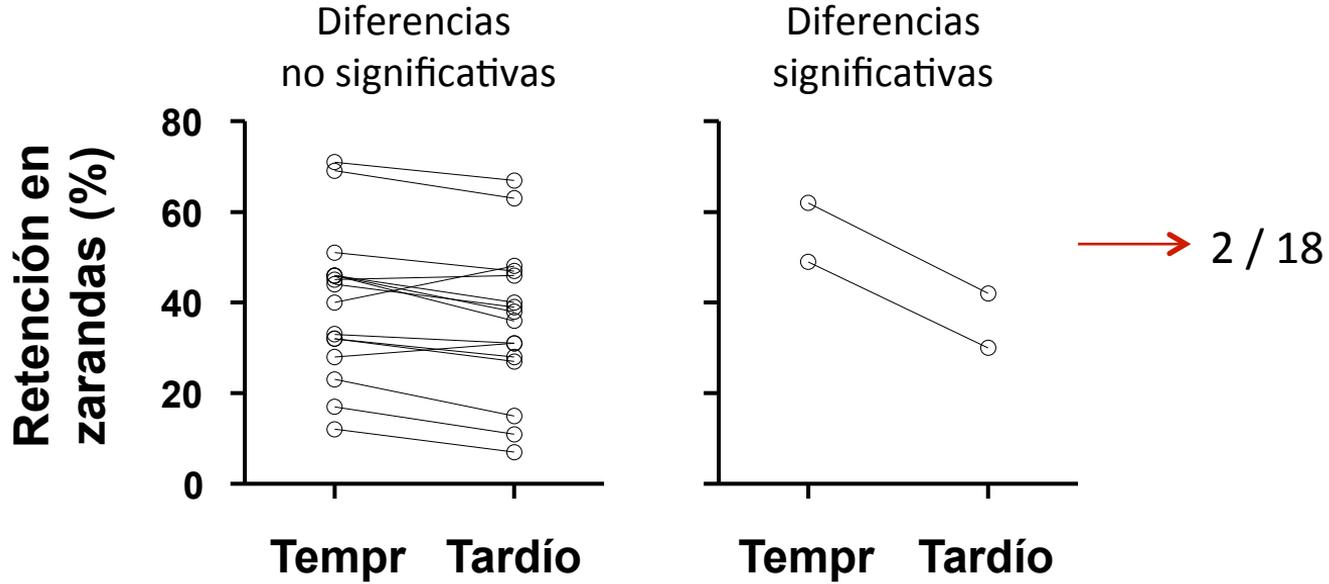






3 / 18







Resumen fecha de siembra y su efecto sobre la calidad de grano:

Práctica de manejo	Tratamientos	Peso hectolítrico	Índice de flotación	Vitreosidad	Retención en zarandas
		kg hL ⁻¹	%	%	%
Fecha de siembra	Temprano	79.1	9	66	41
	Tardío	79.1	9	62	36





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La calidad de grano para molienda prácticamente no se vió afectada por el atraso en la fecha de siembra desde fin de Setiembre a fin de Diciembre.





Fecha de siembra y composición del grano:

Práctica de manejo	Tratamientos	Aceite	Proteína	Almidón
		%	%	%
Fecha de siembra	Temprano	4.9	9.2	71
	Tardío	4.9	8.6	72



Caída en proteína



32

genotipos

(Abdala et al.
FCR 2018).

Práctica de manejo	Tratamientos	Aceite	Proteína	Almidón
		%	%	%
Fecha de siembra	Temprano	5.0	10.2	71
	Tardío	4.8	9.6	72

25

genotipos

(Informe flint
2017-2018).

Práctica de manejo	Tratamientos	Aceite	Proteína	Almidón
		%	%	%
Fecha de siembra	Temprano	4.8	9.1	68
	Tardío	4.6	8.4	69





Conclusiones finales:

- La calidad final para la molienda seca no se modifica ante cambios en la fecha de siembra.
 - Es mucho más relevante para esta cadena la correcta elección del genotipo que la fecha de siembra.





Conclusiones finales:

- La calidad final para la molienda seca no se modifica ante cambios en la fecha de siembra.
 - Es mucho más relevante para esta cadena la correcta elección del genotipo que la fecha de siembra.
- Retrasos en fecha de siembra muestran reducciones consistentes en % de proteína, relevante para otras cadenas (alimentación animal).
 - Fundamental comprender mejor balances y eficiencias en el uso de N en tardíos.



¡Muchas gracias!



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/gimuce

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Research paper

Sowing date and maize grain quality for dry milling

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Grain hardness, Sowing date, Moisture, Grain yield, Dry milling, Grain quality

ABSTRACT

Argentina is the single exporter of non-genetically modified hard endosperm maize to the European Union, and is internationally known for its grain hardness. This research had endosperm maize supply chain farmers since regulations to ensure a high quality grain. Specific values for test weight, flotation index, grain vitreousness, and screen retention are demanded by the dry milling industry. Current European agricultural production systems are currently changing to later sowing, and there is limited information on the effect of contrasting sowing dates over specific grain quality attributes of interest for the industry. In this study we reported the effects of sowing maize during three periods from September–October to December on maize dry milling grain quality in the central temperate zone. Eighteen commercial genotypes differing in grain hardness were sown during two growing seasons and two sowing dates. Measured traits were grain yield, individual grain weight, dry milling quality (test weight, flotation, vitreousness, grain screen retention), and composition (oil, protein, starch). Grain yield varied significantly among genotypes ($p < 0.001$), and semi-dense showed higher yields when compared to hard endosperm lines (23 110 and 31 063 kg ha⁻¹, respectively). Early and late sowing maize yielded 22 779 kg ha⁻¹ and 11 002 kg ha⁻¹, respectively. Significant genotype differences were observed for all grain quality and composition attributes. Delaying the sowing date from September–October to December had minimum effect on physical grain quality traits, only evident at some genotype (significant sowing date × genotype interaction for most traits). Genotype by genotype differences in grain quality and composition were larger than variations between sowing dates. Grain hardness was strongly determined by the genotype, making genotype selection a critical management option for obtaining high quality at any sowing date. It is evident that high dry milling quality can be obtained with adequate genotype also at later sowings.

1. Introduction

Argentinian maize production is around 33 million tons per year (FAO, 2014). Most of the planted area, near 5 million hectares, is occupied with soft endosperm semi-dent genotype (genetically modified organism) genotypes. At the same time Argentina produces 120 000–120 000 ha (average last 10 years) of hard endosperm non-genetically modified maize for dry milling, also known as flint or flint maize. This production results in a yearly average of 36 thousand metric tons of flint maize exported to the European Union during the last decade (Gómez and Martí Solís, 2010). Argentina is currently the single maize exporter of non-genetically modified maize to the European Union, and special import permits for flint maize are used, if the grain quality attains specific standards (European Commission, 1997).

Flint maize is known to present a high proportion of vitreous or hard endosperm, smooth cross, and orange pigmentation. Its physico-chemical characteristics make it a preferred raw material for the dry milling industry (Gutfield and Shew, 1990; Rooney and Sears

Soldaver, 2003). It is highly demanded because of its high milling yields of large endosperm grits, and the particular quality that it provides to a wide variety of end use products such as corn flakes, snacks, and other textured ingredients (Díaz et al., 2016). Their characteristic color and specific cooking functional properties are quality attributes highly desirable by the food industry (Ruizpe, 2014).

Hard endosperm maize genotypes are currently yielding in the field 10–20% less than most dent (or semi-dent) genotypes (Carrasco et al., 2012, 2010), and premiums are paid to farmers for covering this yield gap. Flint non-genetically modified maize production is produced using contracts between farmers and industry, and are subject to strict regulations to ensure a high quality grain (Díaz et al., 2016). The physical standards that a grain lot needs to reach for optimum quality are: a minimum test weight (29 kg ha⁻¹), a maximum number of broken at a standardized solution (25%), and a minimum number of grains with 50% or more of vitreous endosperm (65%). Vitreousness is the proportion of grains having more horny than floury endosperm, and is a key attribute for the milling industry. Screen retention is also contemplated in many

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